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IN ABSENCE.

BY PHŒBE CARY.

WATCH her kindly, stars—
From the sweet protecting skies
Follow her with tender eyes;
Look so lovingly that she
Cannot choose but think of me;
Watch her kindly, stars!

Soothe her sweetly, night—
On her eyes, o'erwearied, press
The tired lids with light caress;
Let that shadowy hand of thine
Ever in her dreams seem mine;
Soothe her sweetly, night!

Wake her gently, morn—
Let the notes of early birds
Seem like Love's melodious words;
Every pleasant sound, my dear,
When she stirs from sleep, should hear;
Wake her gently, morn!

Kiss her softly, winds—
Softly, that she may not miss
Any sweet, accustomed bliss;
On her lips, her eyes, her face,
Till I come to take your place;
Kiss and kiss her, winds!

* * *

TWINS.

BY N. P. DARLING.

I MET Miss Dudley at the house of Mrs. Wheeler. She was visiting there at the time, and so was I. I don't suppose any one would have called her a *pretty* woman. She had a superb form, tall and straight, rather full; a fine head balanced above her sloping shoulders; a broad low forehead, looking out from under heavy masses of dark brown hair; brown, earnest eyes, that looked you full in the face; a rather large, but well, spread nose; broad mouth, with thin, scarlet lips, that opening displayed a good substantial set of white, even teeth; and a skin white and smooth as polished marble.

She might have been twenty-five, one would have said to look at her—I found out afterward that she was thirty. No doubt she had had plenty of offers of marriage; and then, too, she had such a grand, stately way with her that timid men would have stood somewhat in awe.

But I'm not a timid man, especially among ladies; and besides, when she chose, Miss Dudley could be very fascinating.

She drew me toward her by some mysterious charm. I think it was a sort of animal magnetism—some strange, mesmeric power that she exercised over me.

Now at the time I am speaking of I was just thirty-three; but singular as it may seem, although I have always been exceedingly tender-hearted, I had never felt the least twinge of the "grande passion." I had met a great many pretty faces, quite a number of lovely ones, and one or two that were decidedly beautiful.

Miss Minnie Dudley was neither. Taken altogether, that is in form and feature, one might call her superb; but she was the last woman that most men would fall in love with. They would stand at a distance and admire her, but as for claiming her as their own, it took more of a certain kind of courage than most men have; but as for me, why, I think she was just the woman that I had been unconsciously looking for.

I may as well remark that I am a man of considerable wealth. I own a splendid establishment on Union Square. For years it had been under the entire management of Mrs. Greyson, my housekeeper. Now I really felt that it was my duty to bring home a wife to preside over that establishment. There were many women that could have done the honors well, but none with the grace of Miss Dudley.

Therefore, you perceive, I concluded after mature deliberation that I would marry the aforesaid young lady, providing she would have me.

I didn't have a great deal of doubt about that. Most women of humble means would have probably married me for my fortune; but I imagined that Miss Dudley was not one of that class. "She possesses a noble soul, and if she ever consents to be mine, it will be because she loves me," I said.

I looked out of the window just then, and espied the object of my thoughts coming up from the garden. She looked so grand and stately that I couldn't help smiling at the thought of her ever condescending to love a poor mortal of the masculine gender.

Who she was I could not have told at the time. I had come down from the city to visit my particular friend, Bob Wheeler. Miss Dudley was there when I arrived. I learned that she resided in Greenfield with a married sister. She had a few thousands—enough to support her respectably, and that was all.

"A fine woman," said Bob, as he lit a cigar. "If I was a marrying man, I might—but bah! She's superb, grand, too grand—*ne quid nimis!*"

"I don't think so."

"Why, with your establishment, Frank, she's just the woman to make a display. You could trot her out on state occasions, you know; but a man in a small country town like this, for instance, would be in quite as bad a fix as the man who bought the elephant, with such a woman for a wife."

"Strange she was never married."

"She had offers; but she rejected them all. That's not strange, because she would not marry a man unless he had a large quantity of brains, or a large share of money, which amounts to the same thing, in this world, you know."

"Do you believe that, Bob?"

"Of course. I'm pretty well acquainted with her. I should as quick think of making love to Powers's Greek slave as to Miss Minnie Dudley. What a disdainful smile she'd give a fellow!"

Now that wasn't just what I wanted. I suppose we are all foolish enough sometimes in our lives to want some one to love us; but I had never, until the day I met Miss Dudley, seen the woman that I thought I could love. And now—well, Bob didn't know of course. Miss Dudley always stood upon her dignity. Bob might have thought that he was acquainted with her, but I felt that he wasn't.

Determined to win this woman, not only her hand but her heart of course, I became as attentive to her as ever lover was to his mistress. And she was very gracious to me in return. I tried to think that some acts of hers, some expression of her face or some peculiar tone of her voice, indicated a dawning of the tender passion in her bosom, and at last I felt sure that she—yes, I was positive that the majestic Miss Dudley really loved me.

Being now convinced of that, nothing remained for me to do but propose in the ordinary fashion.

I met Miss Dudley in the garden that evening. I drew her arm through mine, and we walked on. It seemed to me that thousands of little Cupids were hovering over our heads; the moon coming up behind the trees I took to be the torch of Hymen, and the garden of Mr. Wheeler seemed like some enchanted ground.

We took seats upon a rustic bench at the farther end of the garden. I held her little hand in mine. Now was the time.

"Miss Dudley," I began, my voice choking with strange emotions, "you cannot but have seen—you must have felt that I loved you."

I looked up for encouragement, but she was looking away from me. Her hand laid passively in mine, not a tremor ran through her frame. Her face, to all appearance, was as calm as a Summer's morning.

"Minnie, darling, I love you. Will you be my wife?"

"Yes," she replied calmly, turning toward me.

I drew her toward my bosom, and pressed numberless kisses upon brow, cheek, and lip.

I was satisfied. Still water runs deep, they say, and I believed it then. I imagined that her feelings were too deep for words.

Before we left the garden that night we had arranged everything in regard to our wedding, which was to take place in September, at the house of Miss Dudley's sister, in Greenfield. I was to return to New York the next day to make preparations for the great event of my life.

"Good night, Minnie, dear," I said, kissing her, as we parted at the hall door.

Bob was in his own room. I went up and told him of my success. "Wish me joy, Bob."

"Bah! I could have done that a month ago. I knew how it would turn out. But I say, Frank, did she tell you that she loved you?" and Bob took his cigar from his mouth and smiled rather saucily, I thought.

I didn't reply. You perceive that I didn't consider that that was any of his business. Besides, too, when I thought of it, I remembered that she had never told me anything of the kind. She had said "yes," when I asked her to be my wife; but as to the love—why, I had settled that question in my mind before I had made the proposal, and I wasn't going to let it trouble me now.

The next day I was in New York. I whispered to Wiggins that I was soon to leap into the horrible abyss of matrimony. Wiggins told Brown, and Brown told Miss Grittlewell, and she told all her female acquaintances, and they told all their friends, and I found in less than twenty-four hours after I had told Wiggins of the proposed wedding to take place in Greenfield, everybody in New York knew it.

The next day, when I met the Misses Fizzlebob in their carriage on Broadway, they hardly noticed me. They bowed stiffly. You see I had been somewhat attentive to the young Miss Fizzlebob, though I had never entertained serious thoughts concerning the fair creature.

But now I approach the serious part of my story. I would much rather pass over this matter in silence, but as I sat down with the determination to tell the whole story of my courtship, keeping nothing back, I must push through.

It was September. I was on my way to Greenfield. It was the happiest day of my life, I think. I had written to Minnie that I should be there on the third, but instead, I was there on the second. At the depot, of course, there was no one to meet me. I called a carriage, and told the driver to set me down at the house of George Summers, my Minnie's sister's husband.

It was a small cottage house, painted white, with green blinds. It was situated some distance back from the street. A brick walk, upon either side of which was a flower-bed, led from the gate up to the front door.

I hurried to the door and rang the bell. There was no answer, and so I rang again. Then I heard footsteps, and at last a key rattled in the lock, and then the door opened.

It was my Minnie, bless her heart! I seized her hands and drew her toward me. She shrieked, and then tried to draw herself away.

"Minnie, darling!" I cried, still holding her fast.

"Sir!" looking daggers at me.

"Why do you treat me thus?" I asked, exceedingly surprised and bewildered, but still holding her hands.

"Unhand me, villain!" she shrieked. "Murder! Help! George!"

Was the woman crazy? I really feared she was; and then I thought perhaps she never loved me. Then, by a strong effort, in spite of her struggles, I threw my arms around her and pressed her to my bosom, raining kisses upon her lips.

"Monster! help! help!" she cried again.

Really this was becoming quite unpleasant to me. Such a reception for a lover by his mistress I had never heard or read of. And just at this juncture I heard footsteps approaching, and a voice asking the cause of all the row, and that was just what I wanted to know.

"O, George! help me!" and a small gentleman, very thin and short, with light hair, blue eyes, and red whiskers, sprang toward me.

"What are you doing here, you rogue?" he asked, stepping up and laying his hand on my shoulder.

I was just the least bit excited. I am sure I could not have been in my right mind, or I should not have done what I did. Besides, I'd lately been taking lessons in the noble art of self-defence. I wanted to display myself, and furthermore, I didn't want to be bullied by a little man with red whiskers; and so I squared off, and shaking the red-whiskered chap's hand from my shoulder, I struck out boldly with my left, floored my antagonist, and drew the first blood.

"There, lay quiet now, my lovely youth," said I, seeing that he had no thought of coming up to the "scratch," and then I turned and grasped Minnie in my arms once more.

I don't know what would have happened next; but just then I heard a light footstep on the stairs. I looked up, and—

"Well, you can't understand my feelings, and I cannot describe them. I was bewildered at first, but now—why, deuce take me, but there were *two* Minnies!"

"Mr. Hills! Why, how do you do?" said the Minnie on the stairs, extending her hand toward me. "Why, what does this mean?" and she looked down at the prostrate form of the red-whiskered chap.

I couldn't speak. I looked first at the Minnie in my arms and then at Minnie before me; and then I loosened my hold upon the former and took the hand of the latter.

"Will you please explain?" I asked.

"I think you should," was the answer.

"Well, I will," I replied, looking at Minnie number one; "I arrived here five minutes ago and undertook to kiss my betrothed—"

"No."

"Who, then?"

"Mrs. George Summers, my *twin sister!*"

"Bless me!" said I, as the light broke in upon me, and I was just a little profane, that is, in a low tone of voice.

"And this is Mr. Frank Hills?" cried Mrs. Summers, extending her hand and laughing heartily.

"Give us your hand, old fellah," said Mr. Summers, the small, red-whiskered chap, rising from the floor.

"I hope I didn't hurt you."

"Not a bit. But what a mistake? Why didn't you tell me?"

"Why, I supposed you knew."

And then we all went into dinner, and a more jolly party you never saw. And, well, the next day there was a wedding in Greenfield, and Minnie and I were made one flesh and bone.

Little remains to be said, except that Minnie and I live very happily together, and I have made myself enough acquainted with her features to be able to distinguish between her and Mrs. Summers.

* * *

DRESS IN ENGLAND.

There has never been a time during the present reign in England, when so much money has been spent as at the present period upon dresses. Our fair ones are running a race in extravagance. In many families the cost per person for dress averages one thousand pounds a year—this, of course, exclusive of jewelry. For a single dress, prices varying from forty pounds to one hundred and fifty pounds are frequently paid. It is in the rareness of material and its amount that the excess usually consists, not in the skill or art of the design. During this week I have been present at the opening of what is termed an International Horticultural Exhibition, in the fashionable part of London—an occasion on which the tickets of admission were one guinea—and there I saw the prevalent wastefulness displayed in the morning dress. Trains of satin, some yards long, were seen dragging over gravel walks and collecting all foreign matter from the grass. Lace was there in shawls and cloaks, which used to be worn only in very small quantities by our grandmothers. As to our bonnets, very soon they will disappear, if they continue to diminish at the rate they have followed for the last two or three seasons. They have dwindled into something of the size of a broad piece of ribbon, but the shapes that are chosen are scarcely to be numbered. Watching the fine figures of many of our English girls, surrounded by an immense breadth of something exquisite, "precious stuff," and wearing on their heads some old jumble of ribbons and flowers, we are frequently forced to admire; but if in the midst of our ruminations the form arises in our minds of the chaste and natural style of a few years back, with its simple adornment and harmony with the native grace—or of a classical drapery, such as M'lle Rachel used to wear in her tragedies—these walking bales of goods, these drapers' and dress-makers' models cease to charm. Can any dress be suited to us which prevents the exercise of muscles and limbs! The Countesses and Duchesses whom I saw on Tuesday, at Kensington, were exposed to a hundred mishaps. To walk with such trappings is a difficulty, but to walk, and to stop, and to turn round, is a danger. You may take your hat off to a lady, these days, but if you advance to shake her little hand you fluster her, for you tread upon her dress. If she is alarmed her admirer is still more so. Some men have acquired the greatest dexterity in avoiding an unfortunate step, for there are men who can stand on anything, on the spire of St. Paul's, but to the average, the modern garb of our ladies is a snare and a vexation.

* * *

ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.

A MAIL AGENT'S STORY.

IT is now some two or three weeks since a young gentleman entered the office of a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department in one of our large cities, and announced that he had a serious case of mail depredations to report, which he would like to have investigated immediately. Being requested to give the particulars of the matter, he produced from his pocket a letter addressed to himself, and post-marked with the name of a small town in the State of Pennsylvania. The envelope bore unmistakable evidence of having been opened and resealed, and the address was in a lady's handwriting.

"There, sir," said he, carefully removing the letter, and handing the envelope to the agent for inspection, "that 'ere letter's been robbed by some post-office thief of twenty-six dollars. Now I want you to catch him and put the screws to him—give him ten years at least. I don't care for the loss of the money" (it is singular, by the way, how sublimely indifferent to pecuniary considerations most people are who prefer these complaints), "but I'd like to see the rascal caught."

Now the agent having had considerable previous experience in the investigation of cases of "rifling," was quite sensible that a very necessary preliminary to such investigations was a thorough knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the affair, and after attentively examining the envelope, which was liberally besmeared with mucilage, he observed:

"Well, sir, I will take the memorandum of your statement, and if it proves to be a 'post-office thief,' as you say—"

"If it does, sir! Why, who else can it be? Isn't the envelope to speak for itself—hasn't it evidently been torn open and gummed up again? Of course it is a post-office thief—any one can see that."

"Probably, sir, but I don't see it just yet. Be good enough to let me know the name of the writer of this letter."

The young man hesitated, and at once his manner became confused and nervous.

"I'd rather not, if it's all the same, sir; it's a young lady, and there are peculiar circumstances about the case—and—in short, I don't want her name mixed up with it."

"But it will be absolutely necessary, in order to make a proper investigation, that I should know her name. Without it, I cannot undertake to do anything in the matter."

The gentleman still sought for some time to avoid giving the name of his fair friend, but at last announced it as Miss Emily Melville. Other questions followed, as to the circumstances which led to the enclosure of the money, etc., to which the complainant answered in an evasive, shuffling way—evidently trying to conceal something of which he was secretly ashamed. Perceiving that the investigation was likely to make but slow progress while conducted in this fashion, the agent observed:

"My friend, my time is too precious to waste in drawing information from you with a corkscrew, and you may as well make up your mind either to give me a clear and unreserved account of this transaction or to go elsewhere with your grievance. Now, please tell me why Miss Melville sent you (or tried to send to you) this money?"

"To pay for some broadcloth for a cloak."

"Which you were to purchase for her?"

"Yes—that is, which I had purchased for her."

"Oh, I see—the young lady was probably here visiting, and being temporarily out of funds, your gallantry forced her to accept a loan—eh?"

"Well, no, not exactly. The fact is, I sent the goods to her by express, at her own request."

"And of course, being an old friend—"

"No, not an old friend, precisely."

"A relative, then?"

"No."

"Ah, I see, something nearer and dearer?"

"Well, yes," said the youth with a simper, and nervously swinging his hat by the rim as he gazed modestly on the floor, "we're lov—engaged, I mean."

"Perhaps she has forgot to enclose the money."

"No, sir—I've had a letter from her since, and she swears—I mean she's certain—she put the money in."

"Perhaps, then," said the agent, striving to express his suggestion in the least offensive way, "perhaps she omitted to enclose it."

"Sir," exclaimed the fond lover, roused by this insinuation, "what do you mean? There is no doubt whatever, sir, that she sent the money. I would stake my life on her honor."

"Oh, very well, sir, excuse me—no offence intended, I'm sure. But, you know, I have not the pleasure of the lady's acquaintance. By the way, how long have you known her—a long time, I presume."

The young gentleman's embarrassment was visibly increased as he replied, "About six months."

"Met her in Pennsylvania, I suppose."

"Yes, that is, no—I can't say I did."

"Where did you meet her?"

"Why, I can't say exactly—don't know as I have met her at all, to tell the truth."

"Telling the truth seems to be a work of time with you," remarked the agent dryly. "Now, if you will be good enough to give me light about what you know of this young lady whom you propose to marry, and upon whose honor you are willing to stake your life, perhaps there may be some prospect of getting at the facts of this mysterious robbery, otherwise you need waste no more time in this neighborhood."

"Well, if you must have it, here it is: You see, about six months ago, I (just for fun, you know) advertised for a wife, and this young lady happened to advertise for a husband about the same time, and we answered each other's advertisements. But then she was earnest—all on the square. Oh, yes," continued he, observing perhaps an incredulous smile on the countenance of the agent, "she was all right—wanted a husband—wanted one bad. She was situated in this way: she hadn't got no father or mother, and was under the charge of a guardian, an old fellow about fifty, and she's worth about twenty thousand dollars (here his eyes glistened covetously), in her own right; this guardian he takes and puts her into a boarding-school, and intends to force her into marrying him. She'd rather have some young fellow, of course; natural, isn't it? and so she takes and advertises for a husband. So, as I was saying, I answered her advertisement, and she replied to my letter, and so we got up a correspondence. Now, there ain't no humbug about her; I can tell when a girl is in earnest; I know she's all right the way she writes. So about two weeks ago she says in a postscript to one of her letters, 'I wish you would go to Stewart's and get me five yards of broadcloth, and send it to me by express. I want it for a cloak, and I will send you the money just as soon as it comes, and don't fail to let me know just how much it is, for I do not wish you to be at any expense for me.' So I went to Stewart's and got the cloth, and sent it by express, and wrote to her and told her it was twenty-six dollars, and then she put the money into this letter, and some darned thief in a post-office has gone and stole it; that's all there is about it."

"Oh, that's all!" said the agent, with difficulty restraining the laughter which this pitiful tale of love was calculated to provoke. "Well, sir, there's no doubt that you are a very much abused individual, and if you will call again in about a fortnight, I think I will be able to give you some definite information in regard to the matter."

"Thank you, sir; only put that post-office thief in State prison, and I'll be satisfied. I don't care about the money—that is, I don't care so much about it; but if I could get it back—"

"I shall do everything possible, sir; good morning."

"Good morning, sir."

Punctual at the expiration of the fortnight, the victim of the heartless "post-office robbery" presented himself to hear the result of the investigation. The agent by writing one or two letters, and availing himself of certain other means at his command, had in the meantime entirely satisfied himself as to the author of the "outrage," and was quite prepared for the visit.

"Good morning. Have you found out who stole my money?"

"Yes, sir, I think I have."

"I am glad to hear it; did you get any of it back?"

"Not a cent."

"Well, I suppose he's to State prison by this time?"

"Not as I know of; but it is not impossible that he may reach that institution one of these days. Here's a letter which will perhaps explain the matter better than I can. I received it a few days since from Pennsylvania.

The young man recognized at once his Emily's handwriting, and hastened to read the following:

——, PENNSYLVANIA, January 10, 186-.

MR. ——, POSTOFFICE AGENT: *Dear Sir*,—I find you have been making some inquiries about that twenty-six dollars I sent (in a horn) to George X. Well, you may tell him for me that that broadcloth is invested in a first-class "shanghai" overcoat. You may also tell him that I don't go to boarding-school as much as I did; also that I don't belong any more to the "soft sex," though I think he does. You might mention, while you are about it, that when I get that twenty thousand dollars, I will send him half of it—in the same way as I sent the other. Also tell him "Ever of Thee." Yours truly,

EMILY MELVILLE (or any other man).

There was a deep silence during the reading of this epistle in the office of the agent, who had considerately turned his back while the unhappy victim was learning of his wasted affection and cash. The silence continued so long that the agent at length turned to offer what little consolation was in his power. But he was spared the task. The hopeless young man had noiselessly departed—possibly to take the first train for Pennsylvania, possibly to meditate in solitude over the comparative advantages of "love at first sight" and love before sight. Wherever he went, he has not returned.

* * *

MRS. JONES, THE AUTHORESS.

ON one of our earliest visits to ——, the illusive charm attached to the idea of a female author became, indeed, changed to a horror, from which we have never wholly recovered. We were requested to escort a lady to what we understood was an ordinary social gathering. After entering a rather small and somewhat obscure drawing-room, saluting the hostess, and taking the proffered seat, we were struck with the formal arrangement of the company. They formed an unbroken row along the walls of the room, except at one end, at which stood a table surmounted by an astral lamp; and in an arm-chair beside it, in a studied attitude, like one posed for a daguerreotype, sat a woman of masculine proportions, coarse features, and hair between yellow and red, which fell in unkempt masses down each side of her broad face. She was clad in white muslin of an antiquated fashion. We noticed that the guests cast looks, partly of curiosity, partly of uneasiness, upon this herculean female, who rolled her eyes occasionally, and smiled on us all with a kind of complacent pity. We ventured, amidst the silence, to ask our neighbor the name of the gigantic unknown. She appeared extremely surprised at the very natural question. "Why, don't you know? We're invited here to meet her, and, I assure you, it is a rare privilege. That is Mrs. Jones, the celebrated author of the 'Affianced One.'" At this moment a brisk little woman in the corner, with accents slightly tremulous, and a manner intended to be very nonchalant, broke the uncomfortable hush of the room. "My dear Mrs. Jones," said she, "as one of your earliest and most fervent admirers, allow me to inquire if your health does not suffer from the intense state of feeling in which you evidently write?" The Amazonian novelist sighed—it was funny to see that operation on so large a scale—and then, in a voice so like the rougher sex that we began to think she was a man in disguise, replied: "When I reach the catastrophe of my stories, it is not uncommon for me to faint dead away; and, as I always write in a room by myself, it has happened more than once that I have been found stretched, miserable and cold, on the floor, with a pen grasped in my fingers, and the carpet littered with manuscript, blotted with tears!" The Siddonian pathos of this announcement sent a thrill round the circle; glances of admiration and pity were thrown upon the self-immolated victim at the shrine of letters, and other inquiries were adventured, which elicited equally impressive replies, until the psychological throes of authorship—particularly in the female gender—assumed the aspect of an experience combined of epilepsy and nightmare. The tragic egotism of these revelations at length overcame our patience; and, leaving our fair companion to another's escort, we stepped from the room. A thunder storm had arisen; the rain was pouring down in torrents; upon the footstep we encountered a very pale thin little man, with an umbrella under his arm and a pair of overshoes in his hands. As we passed, he addressed us in a very meek and frightened voice: "Please, sirs, is there a party here?" "Yes." "Please, sirs, is the celebrated Mrs. Jones here?" "Yes." "Please, sirs, do you think I could step into the entry? I'm Mr. Jones."

* * *

A CHARITABLE LADY.

EVERYBODY remembers the famous "calico balls" so much in vogue in New York a few years ago. About the height of the fever a lady, whom we will designate as Mrs. X., lived in one of those streets appropriated by the aristocratic orders, and was greatly distinguished for an admirable philanthropic consideration for her less favored fellow-creatures. She was the manageress of various excellent institutions, all having for their object the relief of legitimate distress. Her name was at the head and tail of all charities, and during the rage for calico balls, she distinguished herself by combining canvas-back suppers with charity. Clergymen eulogized her. Even "young New York" respected her, and at her parties did not get drunk before supper. "The charitable Mrs. X." was a password at the door of every benevolent institution in the city.

Mrs. X., no doubt with the intention of improving on the rather worn-out idea of the "calico ball," suggested a new form of that benevolent divertissement in the shape of a "brocade ball," or, as young New York sacrilegiously called it, a "heavy swell hop." At this entertainment the programme of the calico ball was reversed. Instead of the ladies coming in cheap dresses, to be afterward removed for the benefit of the poor, and the evening terminating *en grande tenue*, the female portion of the guests were expected to come attired in their very best, and at twelve o'clock retire to the dressing-rooms, where they were to doff all their silks, brocades, and jewelry, and assume some very inexpensive attire provided beforehand. The cast-off attire was to be sold for the benefit of a benevolent institution which Mrs. X. was about starting, and so realize a much more considerable sum than the most liberal calico balls.

The idea met with approbation. Mrs. X.'s rooms were crowded. Ladies who had credit at large establishments vied with each other in brocades and ornaments. One lady wore a set of sapphires valued at a thousand dollars. Charity, winged with vanity, soared to the seventh heaven of benevolence. But, alas for human nature! when a week or so had passed, and the excitement of being fashionably merciful had subsided, whispers began to be heard. One lady heard from a maid-servant, whom Mrs. X. had discharged, that that lady was in considerable pecuniary difficulties. Another traced a splendid *moire antique* dress, which she had worn on that occasion, to *a costumier's*; and a jeweller was accidentally discovered, who stated that Mrs. X. had offered him a set of sapphires in part payment of her bill. Charity's wings, like those of Icarus, suddenly melted, and the poor benevolent angel tumbled into the lowest gulf of fashionable contempt. Mrs. X. retired from active charity.

* * *

STRONG CHARACTERS.

STRENGTH of character consists of two things—power of will and of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence, strong feelings and strong command over them. Now, it is here that we make a great mistake; we mistake strong feelings for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose frown domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake; because he has his will obeyed, and his own way in all things, we call him a strong man. The truth is that he is the weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That is a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand, as if carved of solid rock, mastering himself? Or bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste; he who, keenly sensitive, with many powers of indignation in him can be reproved, and yet restrain himself, and forgive; these are the strong men, the spiritual heroes.

* * *

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

AN article in a late number of an English magazine, on the subject of the fracture of polished glass surfaces, says: "It is a fact known to the philosophical instrument makers, that if a metal wire be drawn through a glass tube, a few hours afterward the tube will burst into fragments. The annealed glass tubes used for the water guages of steam boilers are sometimes destroyed in this way, after the act of forcing a piece of cotton waste through them with a wire, for the purpose of cleaning the bore. This will not happen if a piece of soft wood is employed. The late Andrew Rois informed me that on one occasion, late in the evening, he lightly pushed a piece of cotton wool through a number of barometer tubes with a piece of cane, for the purpose of clearing out any particles of dust. The next morning he found most of the tubes broken up into small fragments, the hard siliceous coating of the cane proving as destructive as he had previously known the wire to be." In these times, when glass lamp-chimneys are in such wide use, it is of no little importance that this fact should be made known. Thousands of persons who have been in the habit of using wires, table-forks, and a variety of metallic articles in the washing of these chimneys will, in the above stated fact, find the reason of their chimneys snapping to pieces on the lamp.

* * *

NOVEL COAT-OF-ARMS.

THERE is in New York a gentleman of ample fortune, which he received by inheritance. His wife recently ordered a new carriage, and was anxious that the "family" coat-of-arms should be emblazoned upon its panels. This the husband consented to, and taking a pen the millionaire drew something resembling a small mound; by it was stuck a manure fork, and upon the fork was perched a chanticleer, rampant. "Why, what is this?" asked madam, in amazement. "This," said the man of money, "is our family coat-of-arms. My grandfather made his money carting manure in Brooklyn, and invested it in real estate in New York. Now listen to the explanation of the arms. This mound and fork represent my grandfather's occupation; the cock perched upon the top of the fork represents myself, who have done nothing but flap my wings and crow on that dunghill ever since." The carriage still has plain panels.

* * *

AN exchange says that within a month after the opening of the New York Inebriate Asylum over fifteen hundred applications were made by wealthy parents for the admission of theirr daughters, who had contracted bad habits of intemperance from the use of wines and liquors at fashionable parties.

THE Harpers have just published "Felix Holt, the Radical," the last, and in many respects the best novel of the talented authoress of "Romola."

To cure a felon—Suspend by the neck for about half an hour.

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

NEW STATES.

CONGRESS adjourned on Saturday, the twenty-eighth ultimo, after a session of eight months duration. Among the last bills passed was one for the admission of Nebraska as a State into the Union, which remains in the President's hands unsigned. The same objections appear to apply to it which applied to the vetoed bill for the admission of Colorado, principal among which is a deficient population.

Strangely enough the Colorado veto was not considered before the adjournment. Although the bill was vetoed two or three months ago, it was permitted to lie without action in Congress, because, as we suppose, a two thirds vote could not be obtained for passing it over the veto.

This manufacturing of new States for political purposes only does not seem to prosper under Andrew Johnson, and it is well to have the doctrine established that new States shall not be rushed into the Union prematurely and irregularly, to subserve the purposes of agitators and of those who desire to obtain office. It is not pretended that Nebraska has more than sixty thousand inhabitants, which is only half the number necessary to a Member of Congress in the old States; but it is more probable that the number of inhabitants does not exceed forty or fifty thousand. The number in Colorado is still less.

The people of such States as New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio are under particular obligations to the President for arresting the improper creation of new States of small population to be equal to them in power and influence in the United States Senate.

It is a remarkable circumstance that in the cases of both Colorado and Nebraska the fairness of the election upon adopting a constitution is strongly impeached. A majority for the new State constitution of only one hundred is reported in Nebraska, and for the new constitution in Colorado of only about one hundred and fifty; and in both cases strong charges of dishonesty and illegality are made; and it appears probable that in neither case was there a majority of the people in favor of forming a new State.

OUR CONTEMPORARY.

THE *Columbia County Republican* for the last two weeks has been swimming over with slang, which its conductor seems to think may pass for smartness, but which men of sense will regard as merest drivel. We must beg our readers to excuse the few words we devote to it.

The editor of the *Republican* cannot for the life of him let alone the subject of his disgraceful exit from the Assessorship, which was accompanied by all the circumstances that would make an honorable man cringe and be silent. One of his latest performances in wasting time has been to dress up the "Model Letter" in a new form—to issue a new edition—in which the original text is almost covered up by the new matter added, which agrees about as well with the original as a comment by Thomas Paine would with the Holy Scripture. Another small performance by the "extinguished Assessor" has been to publish an old letter, written by Mr. Clark in his favor, as a set-off to his own "Model Letter" to the Secretary of the Treasury. This shallow artifice can hardly deserve much notice. Mr. Clark under importunity, *and with an important fact misrepresented to him*, wrote a letter in favor of his present enemy, in January, 1865, one year and a half before his own appointment. How this fact can be pleaded in excuse of P. John's epistle proposing to "triumphantly sustain the Administration" if he should be continued in office does not appear. The two things are as unlike in character as light and darkness; the one amiable and innocent, the other base and disgraceful.

There are a number of small falsehoods in the *Republican* which we disdain to notice, as we have disdained to notice many similar ones before. These relate to this journal and to gentlemen who are friendly to it. It is a low habit of the *Republican* to pretend to quote remarks of persons to whom it is unfriendly which have no foundation in fact, but are manufactured for the occasion. What Mr. Tracy is alleged to have said of Mr. Clark, and what Mr. Clark is alleged to have said of sundry persons and subjects, etc., are of this character, and can mislead no one who comprehends the principles upon which the *Republican* is conducted.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

THE following is a portion of a letter written by Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Member of Congress from New York. It will command attention from the startling nature of its disclosures.

You may have noticed the passage in the House, a few days since, of a resolution offered by General Payne, of Wisconsin, calling on *the States* to organize, discipline, and equip their militia, and directing that two thirds of the arms, ordinance, and amunition now under custody of the General Government be *distributed among the States*—the distribution among the loyal States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed till further orders. The resolution came from the Committee on Military Affairs, and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, under the previous question. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country, and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended by those who secured its passage *as the first step toward preparation for another civil war*. Although no debate was had upon it, members were urged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were privy to its introduction. Some were told that it was necessary to enable the Southern loyalists to protect themselves; others, that it was simply a matter of detail in the War Department; others, that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President; and others, that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a matter of importance, but this was refused.

It is "the determination to arouse the North, and prepare for a *resort to force* upon the assembling of the Fortieth Congress in extra or in regular session; and *this determination is avowed*. And the resolution to which I have referred, for an organization of the militia and a distribution of arms in the Northern States, is the initial step to its execution."

I do not propose to comment upon the result of such a movement. It is obvious that if any such contingency should arise, the war would not be *sectional*, as was the last; it would be a war of political parties and of neighborhoods. Not only have the great body of the Union party in Congress no sympathy with these views and purposes, but they are in the main ignorant and incredulous of their existence. That the extreme Radicals entertain them, however, there is not the slightest doubt, and we know, from the experience of secession in 1861, *how few men it sometimes requires to plunge a great party or a great nation into war.*

In this connection we publish the following letters:

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 14, 1866.

Lieutenant-General Grant, Washington:

Some of the members of the House of Representatives of the Tennessee General Assembly conduct themselves in a very refractory manner, absenting themselves to prevent a quorum, thus obstructing business. The Governor cannot manage them with the means at his disposal, and has applied to me for military assistance. Shall I furnish it?

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, July, 17, 1866.

General Grant will instruct General Thomas that the facts stated in his telegraph do not warrant the interference of the military authority. The administration of the laws and the preservation of the peace in Nashville belong properly to the State authorities, and the duty of the United States forces is not to interfere in any way in the controversy between the judicial authorities of the State, and General Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE TAX.

THE following is a schedule of manufacturers and products exempt from tax under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, on and after July thirteenth, 1866:

Acids, acetic, boracic, muriatic, nitric, oleic, alcohol, made of spirits or materials on which the duty imposed by law has been paid; alkaloids, vegetable; alum and patent alum; alumina, sulphate of; aluminous cake; aluminum; ammoniacal liquor, produced by the manufacture of illuminating gas; ammonical liquor, products of; antline; animal charcoal; anvils; articles manufactured in manual-labor schools, the proceeds being applied exclusively to the support of the institution; ashes, pot and pearl; awnings made by sewing, from fabrics or articles upon which a duty or tax has been paid; axes made of steel, used exclusively for vehicles, cars, or locomotives.

Bags, paper; bags, made by sewing, from fabrics or articles on which a duty or tax has been paid; banners, made of bunting of domestic manufacture; barrels or casks, other than those used for the reception of fluids; barytes, sulphate of; baskets, grain or farm, made of splints; beds, feather; beeswax, crude or unrefined; bleaching powders; blocks, vessel; blue vitriol; boards; borax, and boracic acid; bow; boxes, packing, made of wood; boxes of wood, or paper, for friction matches, cigar lights, and wax tapers; brass, in ingots, pigs, bars, rods, or sheets; and breadstuffs; brick, and firebrick; bristles; brooms, made from corn, brush, or palmleaf; building stone of all kinds, including slate, marble, freestone, and soapstone; bullion prepared for the use of platers and watchmakers; bullion used in the manufacture of wares, watches, and watch cases; bunting, and flags of the United States; burial cases; burning fluid; burr stones; butter.

Candle-wicking; car wheels, made of steel; castings of all descriptions, made specially for locks, safes, looms, spinning machines, steam engines, hot-air and hot-water furnaces, and sewing-machines, not sold or used for any other purpose, and upon which a tax is assessed and paid on the article of which the casting is a part; castings of malleable iron, unfinished; cement, Roman and water; charcoal, and animal charcoal or carbor; cheese; chronometers; cider; circulars; clock-springs, faces and hands; coal, mineral, of all kinds; cobalt; coffins; coke; colors, painters, and paper stainers; copper, in ingots, pigs, or bars, or rods, or sheets; copperas; cordage, ropes, and cables, made of vegetable fibre; corn-shellers; cotton and hay presses; cotton-gins; crates; crucibles, of all kinds; crutches; cultivators.

Deerskins, smoked, or not oil-dressed; drain and sewer-pipes of iron or cement; drain tiles.

Earthen and stone-water pipes; electrotypers, productions of; engravers, productions of; eyes, artificial.

Fertilizers of all kinds; flasks and patterns used by founders; flavoring extracts, solely for cooking purposes; flax, and the manufactures thereof; flour and meal made from grain.

Gas, illuminating, manufactured by educational institutions for their own use exclusively; German silver, in bars or sheets; gold-foil and gold-leaf; grain cradle; grindstones, rough or wrought; gypsum, rock and ground.

Hand-rakes; hemp or jute, prepared for textile or felting purposes; hoops; hoop-skirt wire, covered or uncovered; hoop-skirts, small wares and cut-tape used in the manufacture of; horse-rakes; hulls of ships and other vessels.

India-rubber springs, made exclusively for railroad cars; ink, printers'; iron, pig, muck-bar, blooms, slabs and loops; iron bridges, and castings therefor.

Keys, actions, and strings for musical instruments.

Laths and other lumber; lead in ingots, pigs, or bars; lead, nitrate of; lead, red and white; limbs, artificial; lime; litharge and orange mineral; lithographers, productions of.

Machines driven by horse-power and used exclusively for cutting fire-wood, staves, and shingle-bolts; magnesia, calganese; maps and charts; masts, spars, ship and vessel blocks, and tree-nail wedges and deck-plugs; match-wood; mattresses; incad; medioninal and mineral waters, of all kinds, sold in bottles or from fountains; milk, concentrated; mills and machinery for the manufacture of sugar, sirup, and molasses, from sorghum, imphee, beets and corn; millstones; molasses, made from beets, corn, sugar-maple, or from sorghum or imphee; monuments of stone, of all kinds, not exceeding in value one hundred dollars, and all monuments erected to commemorate the services of Union soldiers, etc.; morphine; mouldings for looking-glasses and picture-frames; mounting and machinery of telescopes, for astronomical purposes; mowers.

Naphtha used or consumed for fuel or cleaning on the premises where distilled; newspapers; nickel.

Oakum; oil, parafine or lubricating, made from crude petroleum, coal or shale not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer; oil, crude, the product of the first and single distillation of coal, shale, asphaltum, peat, or other bituminous substances; oil, vegetable, animal, and fish, of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, including red oil, oleic acid, and admixtures of the same with parafine oil, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baume.

Pail and tub-ears and handles; painting, original; paints; palliasses; paper, printing, of all descriptions; paper, tarred; parafine; peat; petroleum, crude; phosphorus; photographs, etc., being copies of engravings or works of art, when the same are sold by the producer at wholesale, at a price not exceeding fifteen cents each, or are used for the illustration of books; pickles, when sold by the gallon, and not in glass packages; pillows; pipes, drain and sewer, made of iron or cement; pipes, water, potash, bichromate and prussiate of; putty.

Quicksilver; quinine.

Railroad iron and railroad iron re-rolled; railroad chairs and fish plates; railroad, boat, and ship spikes; ax-polls, iron axles; shoes for horses, mules and oxen; rivets, horseshoe nails, nuts, washers, and bolts, vises, iron chains, and anchors, when such articles are made of wrought iron which has previously paid the tax on duty assessed thereon.

Reapers; repairs of articles of all kinds; residuums drawn from stills after distillation; retorts, made of clay; roofing slates, slabs, and tiles.

Sails and tents, made by sewing from fabrics or articles on which tax or duty has been paid; saleratus; sal-soda; saltpetre; salts of tin; seed-drills; sheathing metal, yellow, in rods or sheets; shingles; shooks; silex used in the manufacture of glass; slate; soap valued at not above three cents per pound; soda, bicarbonate of; soda, caustic; crude; aluminate of; silicate of; and alumino-silicate of; and sodium; spelter; spindles; spokes, hubs, bows, and felloes; poles, shafts, arms, and wheels not ironed or finished, for carriages or wagons; starch; statues and groups of statuary, and casts made thereof by the artist from the original designs; staves; steel made from taxed iron in ingots, bars, rails made and fitted for railroads, sheet plate, coil or wire; steel springs, used exclusively for vehicles, cars or locomotives; stereotypers, productions of; stoves composed in part of cast iron, and part of sheet iron, or of soapstone, fire-bricks, or of freestone, with or without cast iron or sheet-iron: *Provided*, That the cast or sheet-iron shall have paid the tax or duty previously assessed thereon; sugar or syrup made from other articles than the sugar-cane; sulphur and flowers of sulphur, and sulphur-flour.

Tar; teeth, artificial; thimble-skeins and pine-boxes made of steel; thrashing-machines and separators; tiles made of clay; timber, partially wrought and unfinished, for chairs, tubs, pails and lasts; tin cans used for preserved meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, jams, jellies, paints, oils and spices; tin, in ingots, pigs, or bars; tire, made of steel and used exclusively for vehicles, cars, or locomotives; turpentine, crude.

Umbrellas and parasols, and sticks, frames, and stretchers for the same.

Verdigris; vinegar.

Warp, for weaving, braiding, or manufacturing purposes exclusively; wheels, not ironed or finished, for carriages; whiting and Paris white; window-glass of all kinds; wine, made of grapes, currants, or other fruits, or rhubarb; winnowing-mills; wire, made from wire less than No. 20 wire guage, upon which a tax has been assessed and paid as wire; wooden handles for ploughs, and for other agricultural, household, and mechanical tools and implements; wooden tanks and cisterns for crude and mineral oil; wooden-ware.

Yarn, for weaving, braiding, or manufacturing purposes exclusively; yeast powders and baking powders.

Zinc, in ingots or sheets; zinc, oxide of.

THE BOUNTY BILL IN FULL.

THE following is the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors who served in the late war, as it finally passed both Houses of Congress:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That to each and every soldier who enlisted into the Army of the United States after the nineteenth day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars, and no more; and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents in the order named of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. That to each and every soldier who enlisted into the Army of the United States after the nineteenth of April, 1861, during the Rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged therefrom after serving two years, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States under existing laws a bounty of fifty dollars and no more, and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars, hereby authorized; provided that any soldier who has forfeited, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any control in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, and shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required under the pains and penalties of perjury to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned, or given away either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster-General or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers accompanied by the statement under oath as by this section provided.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the acts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if found entitled thereto, pay said bounty.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the reception, examination, settlement, and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster-General by the Secretary of War; and the payments shall be made in like manner under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

THE close of the session of Congress presents a varied and interesting scene. Many bills are hurried through, spicy remarks are made, and personal explanations are replied to with good-humor or invective.

The Tennessee delegation were, after a long delay, admitted, with the sanction of many who had been opposed to their admission. Mr. Doolittle's last able speech commanded earnest attention, and your own Senator, Mr. Buckalew, is conceded, even by those who are opposed to him politically, to have as much influence as any one in the Senate. He was alluded to on the last day as the Senator whose coolness was always undisturbed, even when discussion was warmest—a rare virtue in a Senator, and a proof that the interests of the great State of Pennsylvania are confided to able hands not likely to be swayed by prejudice or party faction.

An incident occurred on Friday which proves the readiness and tact of the President. A New Hampshire delegation waited on him in relation to the appointment of District Judge in that State. After considerable discussion the President remarked: "I see, gentlemen, you cannot agree, and I will appoint Senator Clark on his own merits." The Senator at once resigned, and his nomination was confirmed the same evening, and will no doubt be acceptable to the majority in his own State.

An animated debate took place in both Houses on the resolution to employ Miss Ninnie Ream to make a statue of Mr. Lincoln. Her plaster busts have been much commended as good likenesses, and an appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made that she might perform the work. Her youthful features and persuasive eloquence were certainly very successful in moulding the opinions of Senators and Members to her wishes. It is also a proof that if not voters, and hardly accorded the name of citizens, women have a powerful influence in the great law-making factory of the Republic.

The intense heat which has played unknown pranks with the high figures of the thermometer, and never before so prostrating, has been alleviated by the supply of water from the aqueduct abundantly used in watering the streets.

Washington was never more healthy than at present. An earnest desire is felt to have a park worthy of the city and Capital of the nation. One embracing the delightful retreat of Harewood, where so many of our soldiers enjoyed its healing breezes, or wandered in its delightful groves, admiring the noble forest trees, would be an attractive and hallowed spot. Its immediate vicinity to the Soldier's Home, the Summer residence of the late President, with the elevated land around, present natural attractions unsurpassed in any city of the Union.

M.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION IN INDIANOPOLIS.

A Johnson National Union Convention met in Indianopolis, Indiana, on the eighteenth instant. Only those who supported Lincoln and Johnson's policy in 1864, and now support Johnson's restoration policy, were allowed to participate. General Sol. Meredith presided. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed. A series of resolutions were adopted. The first expressed ardent attachment to the Union of the States under the Constitution, denies the right of secession, holds all attempts null and void, declares all the States now States of this Union as before the Rebellion, denies the power of the General Government to exclude a State from the Union, or govern it as a Territory. The second declares confidence in President Johnson undiminished, approves the general policy of his Administration, endorses his restoration policy as wise, patriotic, and constitutional, in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people on the suppression of the Rebellion, with the platform on which he was elected, and with the declared policy of the late President. The third asserts that under the Constitution the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors is reserved to the States, and it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any part of the country in opposition to the wishes of the citizens thereof. Fourth, all the States are entitled to representation, all loyal members duly elected should be admitted to Congress without unnecessary delay, each House judging the qualifications of its members. Fifth, the payment of the National debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated, and no debt whatever incurred in aid of treason and rebellion shall ever be paid. Sixth, the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to our soldiers and sailors. The families of the fallen heroes should be cared for by the Government. It endorses the President's determination to give the offices to soldiers. Seventh, the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention are expected to co-operate only with loyal Union men.

OF eighty persons who took supper at the Pyle House, in Indianopolis, Ind., on Saturday evening last, sixty were poisoned. It is supposed the poison was contained in the milk, as a family of eight persons, who also receive milk from the same dealer who supplies the hotel, were similarly attacked. None of those attacked have died.

THE CABLE.

Message from the Queen of Great Britain.

Reply of the President of the United States.

TARIFF OF CHARGES ESTABLISHED

MESSAGE FROM QUEEN VICTORIA TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

ASPY BAY, Monday, July 30, 1866.

THE Superintendent of the Newfoundland Line arrived here at nine o'clock this morning with the following message from the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States:

OSBORNE, Friday, July 27, 1866.

To the President of the United States, Washington:

The Queen congratulates the President on the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond of unity between the United States and England.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
11:30 A. M., July 30, 1866.

To Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

The President of the United States acknowledges, with profound gratification, the receipt of Her Majesty's dispatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable which now unites the Eastern and Western hemispheres may serve to strengthen and to perpetuate peace and unity between the Government of England and the Republic of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

CHARGES FOR DISPATCHES.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Great Britain, for twenty words or less, including address, date, and signature, twenty pounds in gold.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings sterling in gold.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Europe for twenty words or less, including address, date, and signature, twenty-one pounds sterling, in gold.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-one shillings in gold.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Africa, Asia, or India, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, twenty-five pounds sterling, in gold.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-five shillings.

The letters in all words, after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

Messages in cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates. All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the telegraph system will be forwarded by mail.

The above tariff of charges has been received from the Secretary of the Company at Heart's Content, and will be observed until further orders.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Consulting Engineer, New York.

SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

PURSUANT to a call published in the Democratic papers of the county, a Soldiers' Convention convened in the Court House, at Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-eighth of July, 1866, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the Soldiers' State Convention at Harrisburg, and adopted resolutions expressive of the sense of the soldiers of this county relative to radicalism, besides transacting other business. The convention was well attended, much better than was anticipated at this busy season, and everything passed off harmoniously.

The hour for business having arrived Captain C. B. Brockway, of Bloom, stated the object of the meeting, after which, upon his motion, Colonel Wellington H. Ent, of Scott, was unanimously chosen President of the Convention.

On taking the Chair the President made a few remarks, which were well received.

On motion Captain A. G. Thornton and Private M. V. B. Kastenbauder were chosen Vice-Presidents; and Sergeant W. H. Jacoby and Corporal Albert Herbine, Secretaries.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Captain C. B. Brockway, Sergeant G. L. Kreamer, and Sergeant W. Wirt.

On motion of Sergeant Jacoby Colonel W. H. Ent was chosen as a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, with power to select six others to be submitted to the Convention for approval. The motion was sustained after some discussion.

On motion a complete list of names of those present was made, from which the President made his selection of delegates.

The Committee on Resolutions, after retiring a few moments, came forward and reported, through their Chairman, Captain Brockway, the following preamble and resolutions, which were received with applause as they were being read:

WHEREAS, A few individuals lately met at Danville, in the assumed character of a Soldiers' Convention, and among other resolutions passed one endorsing the course of Ulysses Mercur, our Member of Congress; and

WHEREAS, A Soldiers' Convention was held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the true object of which was disguised in the call, and which pledged the soldiers of this State to the support of the Radicals in Congress; and

WHEREAS, We believe the mass of the soldiers of this county were not represented at Danville, Pennsylvania, and the majority of the soldiers of the State were misrepresented at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, therefore, we, the soldiers of Columbia County, in convention assembled, have

Resolved, That we oppose the re-election of Ulysses Mercur as Member of Congress from this District, because he has on every occasion voted in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality, has uniformly acted in conjunction with Thad. Stevens, has opposed the wholesome vetoes of President Johnson, and by every means in his power aided to prevent the restoration of the Southern States to their Constitutional relations in the Union.

Resolved, That we oppose the election of John W. Geary as Governor of this Commonwealth, because he is the nominee of such Radicals as Stevens and Forney; and because if elected he "would embarrass the Administration," and thereby prove "disloyal;" and we favor the election of Heister Clymer, because he has always been and now is a consistent friend of the Union—favors the restoration policy of President Johnson, and with us believes the Union we fought for is not dissolved.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the patriotic course of our Senators, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew and Hon. Edgar Cowan, and we glory in the fact that theirs were the first votes cast in favor of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Resolved, That we approve the restoration policy of the President, and pledge him our moral, and if necessary, our *physical* support to enforce the Constitution and laws, and to prevent traitors "at either end of the line" from destroying the Union our fathers gave us.

Resolved, That the Radical Pittsburg Convention did not represent the soldiers of this State; but that it was gotten up under false pretences; and by its resoulutions virtually declared the war a failure, and it endorsed the position of the Radicals that eleven States are out of the Union, and that our glorious victories failed to bring them back, making Radical legislation more destructive than Rebel cannon.

The President not being ready, at this stage of the proceedings, to report to the meeting his selection of delegates, Captain Brockway was called out, and responded in a neat little speech, which was greeted with rounds of applause; after which the President announced to the meeting that he had, upon examining the list of those present, made the following selection as delegates to the Harrisburg Convention:

Colonel W. H. Ent (who was previously chosen by the Convention), Captain C. B. Brockway, of Bloom; Captain George W. Utt, of Greenwood; Private Henry F. Nuss, of Maine; Sergeant Albert Herbine, of Locust; Sergeant W. H. Jacoby, of Bloom; Sergeant George L. Kreamer, of Greenwood.

There being no objections made to the selection, on motion of Sergeant W. Wirt, the Convention unanimously endorsed the appointments as presented by the Chair.

After some little discussion over the place and time for the delegates to meet on going to the State Convention, the meeting adjourned.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

THANK God, Congress has adjourned, and, as a consequence, the true National Union men of the country will now have an opportunity to turn their attention to the reconstruction of the two Houses. Prominent among the questions that will come before the people of Pennsylvania is the selection of a United States Senator, to supply the vacancy that will occur at the close of the present Congress, by the expiration of the term of Hon. Edgar Cowan.

Several aspirants are before the public for this position, and, as a matter of course, candidates for the Legislature of our State will be nominated with a direct reference to this question. Seeking the support of the Radical wing of the next Legislature there are Messrs. Cameron, Curtin, Stevens, Kelley, and Forney; the latter being understood as simply a bob-tail to Cameron's kite, with the purpose to hold, if possible, the unadulterated nigger vote that may be found in the Legislature, and play it into Cameron's hands. The only Conservative candidate now spoken of is Mr. Cowan, but the probabilities are that, when the canvass shall be fully opened, other gentlemen who sustain heartily and cordially the restoration measures of the President and his Cabinet will be brought forward. There is no doubt of the ability of the Conservative men of the State to control this question. In our own city National Union candidates for the Legislature will be placed in the field with immediate reference to it, pledged only, as we presume, to so act and vote in the Legislature as to sustain the President and his policy. The same course will be adopted and pursued in the other legislative districts of the State, and it requires no great skill to determine the fact that, with proper management on the part of the friends of the Administration, there will be returned to the next Legislature a handsome working majority against the revolutionists. To produce this result there must be union and harmony among *all those who disapprove of the course of the Congress which has just adjourned*; and the opportunity will be given to such as have hitherto acted with the Democratic party to test and display the depth of their patriotism by supporting for this high office only such a man as can be relied on to perform its responsible duties with marked success.

Differences of opinion as to men must be set aside, and the only question that should be allowed a consideration is that of political fitness, having reference exclusively to all the absorbing issues which are now distracting the country, and which again threaten the disruption of the Government. When great and commanding questions are involved, men are but as atoms that float in their air, and only in so far as they represent principles which overtop everything else, and possess the ability to sustain them, are they to be at all considered. The next Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania must be a firm, devoted, and unflinching supporter of the Government and the Constitution on which it rests, and with prudence, well backed by energy, skill, and industry, such a man can and will be chosen.—*Philadelphia Daily News.*

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

MR. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a very lengthy report on the testimony involving Jeff Davis, C. C. Clay, and Jacob Thompson in the assassination conspiracy. The report covers one hundred and twenty pages of manuscript. The committee submitted two resolutions; the first affirming that there is no reason why an immediate trial of the persons implicated may not be had, and the second calling upon the Executive to prosecute the investigations into the case with a view to the early conviction or discharge of the prisoners. The report was ordered to be printed, and objections being made to the resolutions they were laid over.

The President has nominated Colonel Ludlow to be Naval Officer for the Port of New York.

E. P. Smith has been appointed Examiner of Claims in the State Department. The office was recently created by Congress.

Mr. John Hopley, one of the original clerks in the Currency Bureau of the United States Treasury, a thorough financier, and fully familiar with the intricate rulings of the National Bank system, has been appointed an examiner of National Banks for the Government.

The nominations for promotions to brevet rank in the army fill a large sized book of one hundred and twenty-five pages. They were acted on by the Senate on Friday night.

The Senate has rejected J. Stokes, of Washington, appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. An attempt was made on Thursday night in Executive session to reconsider the vote by which Sloanaker was rejected as Collector of Internal Revenue in the First Pennsylvania District, but it failed. The Senate Committee on Commerce have agreed to report adversely upon the nomination of Ex-Governor Johnson, of Pittsburg, to be Collector of Customs at Philadelphia.

A forgery on the Government, amounting to fifty thousand dollars, has just been discovered by the Treasury Department here. It seems a few days ago an unknown man deposited in a National Bank in Philadelphia a draft on the Assistant-Treasurer at Philadelphia, in favor of Paymaster Allen of the United States Navy. The presenter endorsed the draft himself, and to prevent suspicion deposited two thousand dollars in cash in the bank at the same time. On Thursday the man went to the bank and drew out the whole amount deposited on the previous day, the draft having been in the meantime paid by the Assistant-Treasurer. The draft is a forgery, and the man has escaped.

The new Internal Revenue Law, approved July thirteenth, 1866, which is being compiled with other laws on the same subject, under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is almost completed. Great care has been given to this laborious and important undertaking, and when finished the work will meet many wants of the community in general, comprehending, as it is intended it shall, the dates of the Revenue Laws, together with the date of their appeal; and being arranged in such a manner as to give it an advantage over the preceeding laws in point of simplicity and facility for reference.

No appointments to office have been made since Saturday last, and Mr. Johnson has determined to move slowly and cautiously henceforth in the matter of removals and appointments, notwithstanding the prediction by many that he would, as soon as Congress adjourned, begin a wholesale indiscriminate official decapitation. Some of those who were rejected by the Senate upon political grounds, or because they were to succeed officers who oppose the President's policy, will immediately be commissioned to fill the several offices to which they were nominated by the President. The report that General Fullerton has been appointed Private Secretary to the President has no foundation in fact. No selection has been made by Mr. Johnson. General Fullerton has been named for the position, however. General Steedman has notified the President by telegram that he declines the appointment of Superintendent of Public Printing. Mr. Johnson has not yet determined what he will do in the matter. It is understood that the Philadelphia Sloanaker contest for the position of Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania has been put at rest by the appointment of Sloanaker.

The throng at the White House on Monday was greater than has occurred for three months. Congressmen and office-seekers composed two thirds of the visitors. Members of Congress having the preference in the matter of obtaining an audience, were admitted irrespective of the time of arrival, and the whole day was spent by the President in hearing them. So the office-seekers and other visitors were postponed until another day. Among those who sought an interview with the President were Governor Curtin, General Logan, and the wife and son of Jake Thompson.

Information has been obtained from the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Union Executive Committee that the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention have nearly all been selected, and the list will be announced in a few days. Every Congressional District will be represented.

Unofficial but approximate estimates made by the proper officers of the Treasury Department on Monday result in showing that by the careful wording of the Bounty Bill it will probably require less than fifty millions to meet its demands. It is so drawn as to exclude large classes which were included in other bills. This bill was drawn by General Sherman in the Conference Committee.

Governor Randall, Postmaster-General, left here on Monday evening, intending to visit his friends in Wisconsin. He will be absent about ten days.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE are indebted to Hon. C. R. Buckalew for a copy of the report of the Reconstruction Committee.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK & Co., dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank), Philadelphia.

A FRAME dwelling-house, situated on Welch Hill, the property of Mr. David Edwards, and occupied by Samuel Hilborn, was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening.

NOTICE.—The subscribers to the stock of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute are required by the Treasurer, William Snyder, to pay the first installment of five dollars on each share, on or before the fifteenth of August, to July thirtieth, 1866.

THE post-office at Jerseytown, in this county, has been removed into the village from its late location, three fourths of a mile distant. It will be kept at the store of Mr. Kreamer, who has been appointed postmaster in place of Mr. Brugler. This is a timely reform, and was required by the convenience of the citizens interested in the office.

THE annual Democratic Convention of this county will be held on the twenty-seventh of this month. There is much activity among the friends of the several candidates for nomination. We shall probably in our next number exercise the privilege of an independent and disinterested observer to take some notice of the candidates and of the state of the contest among them; not for the purpose of playing critics or influencing results, but for public edification and instruction.

BASE BALL.—The return match between the Shawanees and Continentals was played last Tuesday, at Plymouth, on the ground of the former club. We would impress upon the club the importance of a more extended practice before indulging in contests with other clubs. These unions are of course pleasant, aside from the immediate purpose in hand; but a victory over an older club is likely to work to the disadvantage of the younger, from the fact that it leads to others, and thereby lessens the importance which should be felt for constant practice. The plea that match games afford the desired means of improvement is to a certain extent erroneous, for the reason that this object is lost sight of in the eagerness to produce a successful result. The following is the play on Tuesday:

SHAWANEE.	O.	R.	CONTINENTAL.	O.	R.
D. Morris, c.	3	5	C. Furman, c.	2	5
Shafer, p.	3	5	Barton, p.	4	3
Wilson, s. s.	3	4	Neall, s. s.	3	2
D. H. Lance, 1st b.	4	3	C. Unangst, 1st b.	3	3
Levi, 2d b.	2	6	H. C. Hartman, 2d b.	5	1
Harris, 3d b.	1	7	E. Elwell, 3d b.	1	5
Connor, l. f.	5	1	W. S. Moyer, l. f.	1	5
Nesbitt, c. f.	3	2	E. Furman, c. f.	2	3
W. L. Lance, r. f.	3	3	J. W. Eyer, r. f.	4	3
Total	27	39	Total	27	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Sha'ance.	9	5	5	4	2	5	4	2	3	—39
Con'l.	2	2	0	4	0	7	4	2	6	—27

Umpire—Mr. Theodore Hyde, of the Gotham Club, New York.
Scorers—W. W. Lance for the Shawanee, and D. J. Waller, Jr., for the Continental.
Time of game—2 hours and 45 minutes.

THE *Galaxy* for August first contains the usual excellent variety which has characterized previous numbers. It is a neat and well-conducted periodical, and supplies a want which, among the variety of magazines now published, would hardly have been felt, but is now indispensable. Next to the two serial stories—"The Claverings" and "Archie Lovell"—the most notable contributors to the present number are Dr. T. W. Parson's translation of "The Story of Ulysses," from the *Inferno* of Dante, and Richard Grant White's complimentary of Mr. Hunt's "Gateways of the Central Park." A paper on "Essays and Essay Writing," by Theodore Clarence; T. F. Crane's story of "The Emerald Beetles;" Eugene Benson contributes a sketch of the painter Gerome; R. D. Carter pens some amusing reminiscences of the eccentric naturalist Charles Waterton; George Wakeman collects, under the head of "Sound and Sense," some laughable anecdotes, etc.; Edmund Gilbert writes about "The Quartier Latin;" and J. W. Lee tells a story of the Hudson, which he calls "Polipel's Island." There are three short poems, one of which, "An Accident," by Mr. James H. Williams, though trite enough in subject, deserves particular praise for its charmingly musical ring. And last, but not least, the "Nebulæ."

NEWS ITEMS.

CHIEF-JUSTICE SALMON P. CHASE is on a visit to Cornish, New Hampshire, his native town.

THE City Council of Boston has added ten thousand dollars to the appropriation for free public baths.

ALTHOUGH there is still fire in many places in the burnt district of Portland, more than two hundred buildings are now in process of erection.

HENRY FASILE and Minnie Busch, being opposed in their matrimonial wishes by the lady's father, took poison in St. Louis on Saturday. Minnie died, but her lover is recovering.

THE Petersburg mine "crater" is now in the midst of a luxuriant corn-field, and is itself planted in melons and fruit trees. The immense excavation made by the explosion is nearly closed to the surface, as it was converted, it is said, to the uses of sepulture.

MISS CLARA BARTON, whose devotion to sick and wounded soldiers in the late war is so well known, proposes, in compliance with numerous requests, to lecture the coming season on "Personal Reminiscences of Scenes on the Battle-fields."

A WRITER in the Rochester *Express* says: "I venture the prediction, based upon information derived from farmers themselves, as well as upon actual observation, that the wheat crop now being harvested is ahead of anything Ontario County has produced in that line for many years, and other grain is doing nearly quite as well."

WORKS for the manufacture of gas out of pine wood, bones, and animal and vegetable refuse, were started in Detroit, Michigan, on Wednesday evening. It was by way of experiment, but promises to be a success.

A DISPATCH to the *Evening Post* says that the Second Comptroller of the Treasury is of the opinion that the bill passed by Congress for the equalization of bounties is inoperative, in consequence of serious defects in the wording of the first section.

THE Texas Secretary of State has been notified by the President that the Legislature will be permitted to assemble on the sixth of August, and orders have been issued for the transfer of the State Provisional Government to the elected authorities.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES STEWART on Saturday completed the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Philadelphia July twenty-eighth, 1778, the month after the evacuation of that city by the British army. It will gratify the many friends of this veteran patriot to know that he is still active and hearty.

A MOST remarkable temperance lecture was delivered in New York, by Dr. Crane, at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health. The lecture entire was as follows: "In the Stygian and pest-ridden Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn not a solitary one of the five hundred members of the Father Mathew Society resident therein has been attacked by cholera." Mr. Acton clinched this remark by adding that not a cholera case had yet occurred among the sixteen thousand members of the Father Mathew Society in this city.

A NATIONAL Cemetery is now preparing at Culpepper, Virginia, on the farm of Mr. Hill. It will embrace about six acres, situated on a rising ground a quarter of a mile from the Court House, and visible from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for a distance of four miles. The remains of soldiers buried between the Rappahannock River and Gordonsville are to be interred in this cemetery, including those who fell in the battle of Cedar Mountain.

MARRIED.

In Roaringcreek, on the twelfth ultimo, by Rev. J. W. Forrest, HANNAH MARIA COOL to OWEN HOAGLAND.

At the house of the bride's father, in Locust Township, on the twenty-ninth instant, by Rev. S. C. Swallow, ANNA STRAUCH, of Locust Township, to JACOB MILLARD, of Catawissa.

DIED.

In Light Street, on the twenty-eighth instant, FRANKIE, son of Joseph R. and Mary C. Robbins, aged 7 months and 28 days.

In this place, on the thirtieth ultimo, ANNIE, wife of Thomas Hughes, aged 21 years.

In this place, on the twenty-ninth ultimo CLARA EVA, daughter of Algerman S. and Harriet Kester, aged 7 months.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	15 00
Cloverseed	5 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	1 50
Dried Apples	3 00
Pork	16
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	16
Lard per pound	25
Hay per ton	15 00

Grand Jurors—September Term, 1866.

Borough Berwick—Hudson Owen.
Beaver—Daniel Singley.
Benton—Hiram F. Everett.
Bloom—Benjamin F. Hartman.
Catawissa—Walter Lashell, Benjamin Miller.
Centre—Samuel Bower, Jackson Knorr.
Fishingcreek—Cyrus White, John Drescher, John Zoner.
Franklin—Washington Parr, George W. Fenstermacher.
Greenwood—William A. Kline, Jacob K. Berlin.
Hemlock—John Kistler.
Main—William Swisher, Daniel Fisher.
Mifflin—Samuel Andrews.
Montour—Philip Helmbach.
Pine—William Karschner.
Roaringcreek—Philip Cool.
Sugarloaf—Jacob H. Fritz.
Scott—Daniel Mellick.

Traverse Jurors.

Beaver—Peter Knecht, Samuel Johnson.
Benton—Samuel M'Henry.
Bloom—Peter Billmeyer, Henry Giger.
Briarcreek—Absolom Bomboy, Emmer Deitterich.
Catawissa—Benjamin Barns.
Centre—George R. Hess, Emmit Alkman, Philip Creasy, Joseph P. Conner.
Conyngham—Stephen Monaghan, William Snyder, Samuel Leily.
Fishingcreek—John P. Creasy.
Franklin—Daniel Zarr, William Rohrbach.
Greenwood—Edward Henry, Elisha Hayman, Samuel Bogart.
Hemlock—Reuben Bomboy, Samuel Brugler.
Jackson—Frederick Wile.
Locust—John L. Hurst, Lucas Fahringer, Mark Williams.
Madison—Henry C. Mills, John Zeisloft.
Mifflin—Albert C. Millard, Horace Schweppenhiser, Jonas Hartzel, Isaac Snyder.
Mount Pleasant—Eli Ikeler.
Scott—William White.
Sugarloaf—Joshua Fritz.

List of Causes for Trial.

1. Stephen Baldy vs. the Catawissa, Williamsport, and Erie Railroad Company.
2. William L. Lance vs. Thomas Creveling.
3. Jacob Harris vs. Peter Jacoby.
4. Andrew J. Snyder vs. John Sheatler.
5. Jacob Shuman vs. Christian Wolf.
6. Jacob Shuman vs. Jacob Hartzel.
7. A. S. Saul vs. Benjamin Wintersteen.
8. Samuel Henry vs. Jacob Hosler, William Kline-tob, and Gideon Hosler, late doing business in the name of Hosler & Co.
9. Jacob Shuman vs. the Catawissa Railroad Company.
10. George A. Herring vs. Peter Miller.
11. Edward Hellner vs. the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, et. al.
12. J. P. Hackenberg, for the use of M. Chamberlin, vs. Silas D. Edgar.
13. John Hinterliter vs. John Jameson.
14. Jacob Remley vs. Catawissa Railroad Company.
15. William A. Case, et. al., vs. the Township of Centre.
16. William Lamon vs. Peter Hayman.
17. William Lamon vs. John Vanpelt.
18. Henry F. Nuss vs. Borough of Berwick.
19. Abraham B. Swisher vs. Samuel Rimby.
20. J. F. Anspach, et. al., vs. William P. Ryon.
21. Eli Jones vs. Miles C. Abbott, et. al.
22. John Jameson vs. Joseph R. Jameson.
23. Greenwood Township vs. Samuel Bogart.
24. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
25. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
26. Christian Knapp vs. the School District of Bloom.
27. Hosler and Wife vs. Schlussler and Wife.
28. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
29. David Larish vs. Mount Pleasant Township.
30. Sylvester J. Faux vs. Isaac White.
31. John O. Dilline, et. al., vs. Parvin Masters.
32. Jonathan Knittle vs. Wright Hughes.
33. Mary E. Green vs. Isaac White.
34. Michael Casey vs. Franklin Taylor, et. al.
35. James Barry vs. Robert Gorrell.
36. John Laveris vs. Barney M'Brearty.
37. Peter Katshner, et. al., vs. Daniel Kram's administrators.
38. Solomon Neyhard vs. the township of Centre.

William H. Abbott,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

M. E. Jackson,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Pa.

M. M. Traugh,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Near American Hotel.

M. M. L'Velle,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Columbia County, Pa.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, in white frame house, below the Exchange Hotel.

Robert F. Clark,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office corner of Main and Market Streets, over First National Bank.

John G. Freeze,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House.

Wesley Wirt,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, over S. H. Miller's Store.

C. B. Brockway,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main Street, first door west of the Court House.

Charles G. Barkley,
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Office on Main Street, over S. H. Miller's Store.

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" kip, double sole	3 75 to 5 75
Boys' child's boots	1 75 to 4 75
Men's glove kid, Congress, &c.	2 50 to 5 75
" " Balmoral shoes	1 90 to 3 00
Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters	1 75 to 5 75
Women's glove kids, very fine	3 25 to 5 75
" fine goat morocco balmorals	2 50 to 4 00
" men's morocco and calf shoes	1 75 to 2 50
" common shoes	1 50 to 2 50
Misses' and child's shoes	0 25 to 1 60
Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers	0 25 to 1 00

He also keeps a great variety of
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of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.
Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,
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TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Ira Roadarmel, of Centreville, Columbia County, having bought the following list of property from Peter Hower, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Hower, to wit: four beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one bureau; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse wagon; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two tables; two pigs.
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.

With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS.

THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.

The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emily Chester," Professor Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Draper, Stillman S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others.

"The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.

PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.

In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.

TERMS.

The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $3 for six months—twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,300 octavo pages, illustrated by twenty-five or more full-page engravings, printed on tinted paper; beside innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.

Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
39 Park Row, New York.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1866.
LITERATURE, FINE ARTS, AND FASHIONS.
EDITED BY MRS. S. J. HALE AND L. A. GODEY.

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last thirty-six years of a larger circulation than any in America, has continued his arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country,

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," etc. This alone places the Lady's Book, in a literary point of view, far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other magazine. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

SEVEN SPECIALITIES

that no other magazine has, and only to be found in Godey: "Original Music," "Model Cottages, with Diagrams," "Drawing Lessons," "Children's Department," "Original Health Department," and "Double Extension Fashion-plates."

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The unanimous voice of the press has pronounced Godey's engravings to be the best ever published in any magazine of the world, and equal to those published in the Annuals of Great Britain. You may look in vain for fourteen such steel engravings as have been published in the seventieth and seventy-first volumes of this Book, and those for 1866 will surpass them.

GODEY'S IMMENSE DOUBLE-SHEET FASHION-PLATES.

The publication of these plates cost
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE
than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them.

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One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 50
Three copies one year	7 50
Four copies one year	10 00

Address L. A. GODEY,
N.E. cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Phil., Pa.

EVERY SATURDAY:
A JOURNAL OF CHOICE READING,
SELECTED FROM FOREIGN CURRENT LITERATURE.

Much of the best literature of the day is found in the English and Continental magazines and periodicals; and it is the aim of the publishers of this new journal to reproduce the choicest selections from these for American readers, in a form at once attractive and inexpensive. The publishers believe that such a journal, conducted upon the plan which they propose, will be not only entertaining and instructive in itself, but interesting and valuable as a reflex of foreign periodical literature of the day. It will be, in short, the aim of its publishers that Every Saturday shall commend itself by its freshness and variety to all classes of intelligent and cultivated readers. Every Saturday will contain each week thirty-two large octavo pages, handsomely printed in double columns, with an engraved title.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 10 cents; subscription price, $5 per year, in advance. Monthly parts will be issued, containing 128 pages each, handsomely bound in an attractive cover, price 50 cents. Subscription price, $5 per year, in advance. Subscribers to any of the other periodicals published by Ticknor & Fields will receive Every Saturday for $4 per year, in advance.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 Tremont Street, Boston.

OUR JULY VOLUME.
NEW SUBSCRIBERS WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

It will be borne in mind that we begin a new semi-annual volume of the Cultivator and Country Gentleman with the first of July. The interest taken in extending our circulation during the present season, to which we owe the fact that it is now about one third larger than last year, encourages us to present some extra inducements for new subscribers, trusting, although Summer is a less favorable time than Autumn or Winter for procuring large lists, that these offers may nevertheless lead to a very considerable addition. We still have a limited number of complete sets from January first, so that new subscribers can be supplied from that date if desired; but unless so expressly ordered, subscriptions will be considered as for one year from the first of July. It will be remembered that our terms are: for one year, strictly in advance, each copy, $2 50; for six months, $1 50. We will send by mail postpaid.

Address all letters of inquiry or remittances, in all cases, to LUTHER TUCKER & SON,
Albany, N. Y.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

TERMS.

One copy for one year, $4 00. An extra copy, gratis, for every Club of five subscribers, at $4 00 each, or six copies for $20 00.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE and HARPER'S WEEKLY, together, one year, $8 00.

CIRCULATION 112,000.

The Publishers will accept a limited number of first-class advertisements for their Magazine, at the following low rates:

One Page	$250 00
Half Page	125 00
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Or $1 50 per line for less space. Average eight words to a line.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

LIFE INSURANCE.

If you wish to live long and die happy, go without delay and
INSURE YOUR LIFE
in the best Company in the world,
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
ITS CASH ASSETS ARE $15,000,000,
and its annual dividend for the fiscal year of 1865 amounts to seventy-five per cent. on all participating premiums, being the largest dividend ever declared by any company for the same length of time. For further information apply to
P. S. RISHEL, Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pa., on Saturday, the eleventh day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Benjamin F. Hartman, Administrator, with the will annexed, of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of James Dugan, late of Montour Township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain piece, parcel, or tract of land, situate in Montour Township, in the County of Columbia, adjoining lands of Cadwallader Roberts on the east, William Roberts on the north, George A. Willets on the south, and Frick and Hurley on the west, containing sixty acres more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling-house, and barn and other outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Montour and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, July 17, 1866.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of one fourth of purchase money, to be paid on striking down of the property, one fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation nisi, and the balance in one year from confirmation nisi, with interest on said balance from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.
B. F. HARTMAN, Administrator.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. RITTENBENDER,	DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS,	JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DETERICK,	DANIEL NOYER,
H. DIGLEMILLER,	SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER,	JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.
GEORGE W. MAUGER.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand.
Also
MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK
TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,
by the dozen or half-dozen. Also
SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.
Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."
JOHN R. MOYER.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.
Owing to the late fall in gold,
EPHRAIM W. ELWELL
has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES,
CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED
FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH,
BEANS, CHEESE, FLOUR,
FEED, &c., &c., &c.,
give me a call. EPHRAIM W. ELWELL.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.
Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
B. H. STOHNER
has always on hand and for sale
FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS
in every style and variety,
NUTS, FRUITS,
and everything usually found in a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.
Having recently fitted up a new and elegant
ICE-CREAM AND EATING SALOON,
he is prepared to accomodate ladies and gentlemen in the best style.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
EYER & MOYER
respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.
PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.
COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
of every variety, and of the best quality.
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.
The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c
He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.
His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.
Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.
This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. D. WEBB.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Estate of William Robison, deceased.
THREE VALUABLE BUSINESS STANDS,
on Main Street, Bloomsburg, adjoining the Court House, and nearly opposite the Exchange Hotel.
TWO SMALL HOUSES AND LOTS,
on Ridge Alley, known as the "Spring Lots."
ONE HOUSE AND LOT
on Rock Street. Also
TIMBER LAND,
in Jay Township, Elk County,
ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED ACRES,
well timbered with white-pine and hemlock—good farming land. The above property will be offered at
PRIVATE SALE
until the fifteenth of August next, on which day, if not sold, it will be offered at
PUBLIC SALE,
on the premises, near the Court House, at ten o'clock A.M.
Apply to the subscribers, or to Miss ISABELLA ROBISON, Bloomsburg.
ALEX. ROBISON, Mauch Chunk, } Ex'rs.
A. PARDEE, Hazleton, }

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
JOSEPH SHARPLESS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,
PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,
and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates.
Castings for
COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCRUTES
made to order.

HUSH.

"I can scarcely hear," she murmured,
"For my heart beats loud and fast;
But surely, in the far, far distance
I can hear a sound at last."
"It is only the reapers singing,
As they carry home their sheaves;
And the evening breeze has risen,
And rustles the dying leaves."

"Listen! there are voices talking."
Calmly still she strove to speak;
Yet her voice grew faint and trembling,
And the red flushed in her cheek.
"It is only the children playing
Below, now their work is done,
And they laughed that their eyes are dazzled
By the rays of the setting sun."

Fainter grew her voice, and weaker
As with anxious eyes she cried,
"Down the avenue of chestnuts
I can hear a horseman ride."
"It is only the deer that were feeding
In a herd on the clover grass;
They were startled, and fled to the thicket
As they saw the reapers pass."

Now the night arose in silence,
Birds lay in their leafy nest,
And the deer couched in the forest,
And the children were at rest;
There was only a sound of weeping
From watchers round a bed,
But rest to the weary spirit,
Peace to the quiet Dead!

AGRICULTURAL.

Causes and Management of Diseases in Hogs.

Most of the diseases may be prevented by proper care in general treatment of swine. Dry, clean, and well-ventilated sleeping apartments, proper food, of sufficient variety. The general idea is, it's good enough for the hog, and every filthy and nauseous thing is thrown to him—rotten potatoes and fruit, spoiled bread, highly fermented and decomposing farinaceous substances, dead animals, from whatever cause, and much other unwholesome refuse. Those things, without a sufficient admixture of other more wholesome food, together with lying on dung heaps, inhaling any quantity of deleterious gas, remaining far too long on muddy and cold ground, too long exposed in inclement weather, etc., are fruitful sources of disease, and it will be found much easier to guard against these things than to administer medicine to a hog minus his appetite. The discovery of any disease in or on a pig should be the watchword for removing him from his companions, if he has any. An unusual appearance of the hair, or redness of the skin, indicates mange—he should be well washed with warm water, soap and brush, then rub most any kind of oil or grease over him, and repeat the operation in a few days if he does not appear all right; if too costive, administer any purgative as you would to a human subject. A few doses of dissolved copperas, or of sulphur given in their feed, will help to eradicate almost every skin disease. Copperas is also good for what is called the kidney-worm, indicated by weakness, or the loss of the use of the hind parts, and still have a good appetite. When a pig appears crippling or unwell, examine and clean out the orifices in the inside of the fore leg. The most successful medicine I have ever tried for skin disease, and perhaps as a preventative of any other disease, is warm water, soft soap and brush, frequently applied, with plenty of good wholesome food given, not too warm, plenty of wheat straw, in a dry, sheltered, and not too close a sty. For diarrhœa or looseness, change the food to a more binding diet; whole rye is good, also corn or flour, and use common sense, as in treatment of a human patient, in all cases. A convenient mode of washing pigs is to have a narrow, deep store box, put the pig in—no squealing, or splashing of water over the operator.

Hogs will feed better and cheaper few in a sty, say about two, as they will eat their food more leisurely, keep quiet and contented; whereas when many are together, they seem to forget even common respect for their companions, and rush frantically to the trough, eat rapidly, knock one another about, beat off the weaker portion, waste the feed, and keep up a general excitement.—*Thomas Wood in Country Gentleman.*

Poultry.

Give all kinds a share of the daily waste, butter-milk, loppered milk, etc. Collect eggs daily, keep in a cool place in close boxes, set on the points, and packed in Indian meal, bran, or slaked lime, inverting the boxes every two or three days. In the moulting season hens cease laying. Keep chickens well fed, and growing rapidly. Give scalded cracked corn, wheat screenings, Bromus grains, etc., with free run for green food and insects. See that fowls have clean and deep dust baths, in which a little quick-lime or wood ashes occasionally thrown will be fatal to lice. Whitewash roosts and nest-boxes.

Corn.

It is a great temptation sometimes to sucker corn for the sake of getting green feed for cows. We do not believe in suckering corn at all, though with some kinds it may have no evil effects. With many varieties we feel sure that the suckers are important to secure the proper filling out of the tips of the ears, the tassels coming into flower a little later than those of the main stalks, the later-maturing tip kernels of the ear are thus fertilized. Pull weeds among corn, but do no hoeing after the ground is shaded.

Water.

There is no more important subject than the supply of fresh and pure water for the stock in the pasture and in the yards, the lack of it cannot be made up by the best of feeding and other care. It is very bad to be obliged to drive cattle far for water. Young calves and cattle are often seriously stunted by a short supply of water in August.

Strawberries.

Runners may be rooted in small pots and set in beds, where they will bear a moderate crop next year. Keep the runners clipped when close culture is followed.

Raspberries.

Select the young canes that are to fruit next year, and give them the advantage by removing all others.

Cows.

Use all diligence to prevent the cows drying, giving good pasturage, extra feed if necessary, and plenty of pure water. Farrow cows to be fattened this Fall should be dried off before September, and kept in good flesh, being fed so as to be on the gain all the time.

Blackberries.

Stop the growth of rampant canes at a convenient height, else they will grow out of reach and bear less fruit.

FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

Forgive us our Trespasses.

"May I ask a shelter for the night?" said a gray-headed man, pausing at the gateway of a beautiful cottage.

"Yes, sir; I think father will be willing, I'll call him out;" and the fine little fellow bounded toward the house, soon returning with an elderly man, who said:

"Sir, you are heartily welcome—I see a storm is gathering; walk in and consider yourself a guest for the night.

With slow faltering steps—very slow and faltering—the man with silvered locks moved along toward the house. They led him into a beautiful parlor, where pretty children with laughing eyes and winning love ways gathered about his chair; and what with smoothing the sunny locks of one and answering eager questions of another, he felt himself indeed a guest—and no stranger.

He looked poor, travel-stained, and time-worn; one would judge by his garments that he had known bitter want; but the mother and father and all the pretty children thought none the less of him for that. They spoke even with kindlier words, as if they could make of them a balm for his poverty. And they gave him an honorable seat at the table, saying silently to themselves these touching words:

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
Whose days have dwindled to the shortest span,
Oh! give relief, and Heaven will bless your store."

After a supper that seemed to refresh him, as dates found in a desert, they led him round the house that he might enjoy from various points the gorgeous scenery of Autumn; for the threatening clouds had rolled away, and left only the crimson glory of a full-orbed sunset.

It was the hour of family worship. Little faces grew subdued, and only less merry. The piano was opened, and the fairy fingers of the eldest daughter played some sweet home melodies, every infant voice joining in with beautiful pathos. And the prayer was very touching—and the words most fervent—exceedingly so, where he said, "Forgive us, oh! our Father, as we have forgiven those who have wronged us."

After the prayers were ended, the stranger sat for a long time in silence; perhaps he was drinking in the silent beauty of nature, for the moon lay broadly over a thousand fields, it seemed, and crowned the mountains with glittering silver.

At last he said, turning abruptly, "Do you hope to be forgiven as you have forgiven?"

"Most certainly I do," replied the host smilingly; "why do you ask?"

"Ay! but have you ever made a trial of your heart? Were you ever deeply, cruelly, bitterly wronged?"

A sudden shadow passed over the calm face, and it was some moments before the reply came.

"Yes, deeply, cruelly, bitterly wronged—so that for a time I gave up all hope in man—I fear in God. But a divine power has taught me to forgive; and I know from my very soul I could embrace my enemy now—were he but living."

"And I," said the old man, "once ruined the hopes of a whole, a happy family, and inflicted a blow upon a loving head for which I have never forgiven myself. For," and he laid his shaking hand upon the hand of the other, and peered closely in his face, "it was the heart of a mother I broke, and the spirit of a brother I made desolate."

His host shrank from his wild look, withdrew his hand from under that shaking clasp, and gazed at him in wild astonishment.

The old man sorrowfully shook his head. "So all abhor me," he said pitifully, "for I tell my story wherever I go, and men love me no longer."

"Nay, I hate you not," said the other hurriedly; "but, for the love of Heaven, your name?"

"It is the same as yours," said the old man, his lips quivering.

"And blessed be God, you are my brother!"

"Your brother!" he exclaimed simultaneously, and they fell weeping like infants into each other's arms.

"My poor brother!" murmured the youngest, gazing from head to foot at his shabby habiliments; "thank God you have found a home—live with us always. Wife, take him by the hand; it is my brother, my only brother, come to us needy, that we may give him of our bounty with new delight. A happy man am I this night! Oh! brother, never, *never* doubt but you have been long forgiven; this shall testify," and folding his arms about the aged form, he kissed him fervently on his cheek, adding, "now as when we were infants, let us love one another."

The poor old man sobbed with joy. As soon as he could find voice, he said:

"Bless thee, my brother! I am indeed poor in gratitude—but you mistake—I have a fortune so large that it burdens me. Take it, it is yours and your children's. For this I sought you, but trembling, lest I should hear the words of hate. Be rich, brother—all is yours—only let me share a corner of your house—let me see the dear faces of your children—I ask no more."

Need I say a happy family gathered round the morning table?

* * *

A sanctified heart is better than a silver tongue.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Brewers' language—He-brew.

Lentus in Umbra—Under a lent umbrella.

The best oil for railroad purposes—Train oil.

The soul goes highest when the body kneels lowest.

What is the key-note to good breeding? B natural.

Punch's new name for the petroleum aristocracy. Oiligarchy.

The pawnbrokers' favorite time of year—The season of Lent.

Amusement for young ladies on a wet afternoon—Knitting their eyebrows.

A miserable old fellow, in order to save the expense of gas, uses "the light of other days."

Why is a washerwoman the most cruel person in the world? Because she wrings men's bosoms.

The man who courts a young lady in the starlight probably expects to get a wife in a twinkling.

An exchange comes to us with a notice, "'For the evil effects of intoxicating drinks,' see our outside."

There is one thing that confounds all infidelity; no one ever repented being a Christian on their death-bed.

We pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future.

Why are books the best friends? Because when they bore you, you can always shut them up without offense.

"I do not say the man will steal," said a witness on trial, "but if I was chicken I'd roost high when he was around."

An Irish editor, in speaking of the miseries of Ireland, says, "Her cup of misery has been for ages overflowing, and is not *yet full*."

When our desires are fulfilled to the very letter, we always find some mistake which renders them anything but what we expected.

At what hour did the devil make his appearance in the Garden of Eden? Some time during the night. He certainly came after Eve.

"I know every rock on the coast," cried an Irish pilot. At that moment the ship struck, when he exclaimed, "And that's one of them."

Voltaire said of Mademoiselle de Livry: "She was so beautiful that I raised my long, thin body, and stood before her like a point of admiration."

Write your name by kindness, and love, and mercy on the hearts of the people you come in contact with, year by year, and you will never be forgotten.

Somebody says that law is like a sieve—you can see through it for nothing—it is so full of holes, but in order to get through it you must be well squeezed.

The boy who was told that the best cure for the palpitation of the heart was to stop kissing the girls, said, "If that is the only remedy, I say let her palpitate."

Josh Billings says that if a man professes to serve the Lord, he likes to see him do it as well when he measures onions as when he hollers "glory hallelujah."

When has a lady more water in her system than when she has a cataract in her eyes, a creek in her back, a waterfall on her poll, and her shoes high tied? When she has a notion (an ocean) in her head.

A noted itinerant preacher once said of a grasping, avaricious farmer, that if he had the whole world enclosed in a single field he would not be content without a patch of ground outside for potatoes.

The editor of a country paper in Wisconsin says that he felt called upon to publish Father Lewis's sermon on the "Locality of hell," as it's a question in which nearly all his readers were deeply interested.

"Do you consider lager intoxicating?" "Vell, ash for dat, I gant say. I trink feefty to seexty classes a tay, and it tosh not hurt me, put I don't know how it would pe if a man vash to make a hog of hisself."

An old lady who had insisted on her minister's praying for rain, had her cabbages cut up by a hailstorm, and on viewing the wreck, remarked, that she never knew him to undertake anything without overdoing the matter.

A little boy, on coming home from church, where he had seen a person work the bellows of the organ, said to his mother: "Oh, mamma, I wish you had been at church to-day—such fun! A man pumped music out of an old cupboard."

To a Correspondent.—A gentleman troubled with a short memory having acquired the bad habit of turning down a leaf of a book so as to remember where he left off, writes to say that he never can recollect a street that he's only been in once. How is he to remedy this defect? Very simply; let him do as he does with his books, turn down a corner.

It is reported that a few days ago the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher crawled through a pipe in his new church organ, having been challenged to do so by one of his flock. Upon coming out, covered with dust and perspiration, he emphatically announced: "I want no man to tell me anything about this organ; I know all about it; I have been through it."

A gentleman, once upon a time, entered a small shop in which vegetables were kept for sale, and inquired of the proprietor if he had any onions. "Onions, onions," repeated the vegetable dealer, "onions! no, sir, I believe not!" After the gentleman had left, the perplexed vegetable man scratched his head a moment, and then, as if struck by a sudden solution of the mystery, he exclaimed: "Wonder if the darned ignorant fool did'nt mean ingions?"

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From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
Going North.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2.48 A.M.
Going South.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
Southward.—Leave Scranton at 4.10 P.M. and 5.50 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6.55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.20 P.M. and 9.20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.50 P.M. and 10.55 A.M.
Northward.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8.25 A.M. and 6.25 P.M.; Scranton at 11.05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12.10 A.M. and 10.15 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
to the
NORTH AND WEST.
FOUR DAILY TRAINS.
ON AND AFTER MARCH 12, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

	Leave Wash'n.	Leave Balto.
Express Mail	9.20 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
Fast Line	7.30 A.M.	12.10 P.M.
Pittsburg and Erie Ex.	6.30 P.M.	7.20 P.M.
Pittsburg and Elmira Ex.	7.40 P.M.	9.45 P.M.

TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY,
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Leave Washington at 2.45 and 7.40 P.M.
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LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.
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Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
Leave Eastward.—Erie Mail Train, 11.25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3.25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10.25 A.M.
Leave Westward.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7.11 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4.35 P.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
New York Connection.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 9.15 A.M.; Leave Erie at 1.55 P.M., arrive at New York at 3.10 P.M.
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General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7.10, and 9.20 A.M., and 2 and 9.20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5.10 and 10 A.M., and 3.40 and 10.55 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9.20 P.M. trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7.40 A.M., and 2 and 9.20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations, the 9.20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 1.15 P.M.
Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8.00 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8.30 A.M. and 2.45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11.15 A.M. and 1.05 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9.45 A.M. and 1 and 8.55 P.M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.20 and 6.15 P.M. for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c., &c.
On Sundays leave New York at 8.00 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3.15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7.30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 9.05 A.M.; and Reading at 1.30 A.M., for Harrisburg, and 10.52 A.M. for New York, and 4.25 P.M. for Philadelphia.
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G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

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